

Society

By E. C. DRUM-HUNT

Tomorrow will be Labor Day and the first day of September! It marks only the end of summer proper, the end of the summer vacations of the majority of people. The influx of returning Washingtonians will begin tomorrow night or Tuesday morning and keep up steadily all through September, and by the end of the month practically all of society will be back in their homes; boards will be down from the windows and doors of all of the large houses and social life in the city will become quite normal once more. The cafes and hotels will be filled with life and laughter, and the theaters packed. The Café Marks, which discontinued its tea dances and supper dances during the summer, will inaugurate them again beginning tomorrow evening. Washington is about to awaken from its summer nap, stretch its limbs and get ready for the winter season, which gives promise of being by far the most brilliant the Capital has ever known.

How people did pour out of town the end of last week! The Labor Day excursions began about Thursday and increased in size daily up to Saturday and included folks from Ambassadors, Cabinet officers and Senators down to laborers. Tomorrow a larger crowd will start to flow into the city. Most of those departing the past few days have been men who have grasped the opportunity of several days of holiday to join their families at various resorts. Or else, with their families, have gone off for a short vacation. Many of them will bring their families with them this week. The Washington colonies at the various summer resorts will begin tomorrow to dwindle rapidly and a few more weeks will find all of the wanderers returned.

Many of our prominent citizens abroad are coming home soon, too. Justice Louis Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, who is now in London after a visit to Palestine, sails within the next few days. After a two years' absence in France, Emma S. Lansing and Katherine E. Lansing of this city, sisters of Secretary of State Robert E. Lansing, will sail from Brest tomorrow according to a cablegram received by friends in this city. They are bringing back with them citations in the army orders and French war crosses for their work in the war zone. The Misses Lansing responded in August, 1917, to a call from Gen. Pershing for canteen workers. They sailed under the jurisdiction of the Red Cross and reported in Paris, being assigned to assist in the hospital and showed such marked heroism that they had the distinction of being the first members of the American Red Cross canteen to be decorated with the French Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hoover are about to set sail for these shores, and Col. E. M. House, according to general reports, is coming over with Viscount Grey, the new British Ambassador, about the middle of September. There are still quite a few distinguished American citizens abroad, and many of them will be coming home all during next week. Viscount Grey's coming is anticipated with great interest, first, because he is such an interesting personality, and also because he will play an important part in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales, and share the responsibility of his entertainment with the President and the State Department. Did you see that John W. Davis, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, is to give a dinner to Viscount Grey, September 12, on the eve of the viscount's departure for Washington to take up his post?

The guests will include Premier Lloyd George, Foreign Secretary Balfour, Earl Curzon, Kestledon and a majority of the British cabinet ministers and other British notabilities. Frank L. Polk, Undersecretary of State, will go from Paris to be present at the dinner. Other prominent Americans who are expected to gather round the board are Col. E. M. House and Henry White, of the American peace delegation; former United States Senator Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware, and Justice Walter J. McCoy, of the District.

Did you also hear that John W.

Davis may be one of the candidates for President at the next election?

BARON DE CARTIER RETURNING HOME

Baron Emil de Cartier de Marchienne, with his American bride, is en route home now. He will reach here about the tenth of September. His wife was very prominent in society in New York, Newport and Florida, but has never visited Washington much, so the friends of the baron here are anxious to "look her over" and quite naturally. It is supposed that the Belgian Legation, having a mistress, will play a more important part in society this winter than it has since Baron Moncheur was minister here. He and his wife were very active socially. Then as the legation is about to be raised to the status of an embassy, its head will be apt to feel he has greater social responsibilities.

Baron Moncheur, by the way, who has been Belgian minister to England since 1917, is now ambassador, that legation having also been recently made an embassy. His wife, too, was an American, was Charlotte Clayton, wife of the former American Ambassador to Mexico, the late General Powell Clayton. He was minister to Mexico when our legation there was raised to an embassy so he became the first American Ambassador to Mexico. Baron Moncheur represented Belgium in Mexico at the same time and there met and married Gen. Clayton's daughter. She was particularly popular in Washington, as was her husband, and their departure was viewed with great regret. The baron returned here a year or so ago as the head of the Belgian mission, but his wife did not accompany him then. It was announced several days ago that the Belgian Legation has a new first secretary in the person of Prince Reginald de Croix, who arrived just last week, but future inquiries develop the fact that he comes as a special attaché to arrange for the coming of his King and Queen. The prince, who is of the royal house of Belgium, had a narrow escape from the same fate meted out to an Cavell by the Germans. His sister was tried for assisting some of her wounded countrymen to escape into Holland and received a sentence of three years. She was released after the armistice, when she had served three years of her imprisonment.

The prince and his sister stayed in London in the Belgian capital after the Germans had taken the city, turning their residence into a hospital, caring for Belgian and German alike. One evening he learned that the Germans had discovered that he had been aiding his countrymen to escape over the border. He disguised himself as a wounded German soldier and made his way to the boundary, where he was helped by a Dutchman, who had been working on the electrically charged wire on the Holland frontier.

Have you heard that Guglielmo Marconi, the famous inventor of wireless telegraphy, may be the next Italian Ambassador at Washington? Senator Marconi is very popular in this country and few Europeans know him better. He first came over here nearly twenty years ago to report by wireless the international yacht races off Sandy Hook and he has made many extended visits since. He was a member of the Italian Mission which came over here in the early days of the great war, the mission headed by the Prince of Udine. This rumor seems to gain strength in spite of the announcement formally made that Count di Marchi di Cellere, the present ambassador of Italy is here for an indefinite period and is entirely satisfactory to all concerned.

MUSTN'T ENTERTAIN GERMAN AMBASSADOR

Don't you just hate this talk about sending a German Ambassador over here? Everyone I know expresses himself or herself strongly on the subject; they don't want any more German envoys or anything more to do with Germany in any way. But it has to be, I suppose, if society takes them into their homes when they do come and treat them well and entertain them, I shall just "blow up" I know. I can't imagine how anyone would want to entertain a representative of any sort of government in Germany, but then people do queer things, you know.

But can you imagine this government accepting Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen as ambassador? He was counselor of the embassy here

and right-hand man to Von Bernstorff when he was planning and plotting against American lives and America's life, in fact. Let us hope that every one connected with the German embassy in Washington in a responsible position in the days preceding America's entrance into the war is regarded by the government as more or less involved in the intrigues and plots which stirred our country.

When it was proposed to send Count Bernstorff to Paris at the head of the German peace commission the American delegation let it be known promptly that while perhaps they had no legal right to dictate the personnel of the German commission, yet they would have no communication with Bernstorff and his appointment would certainly not aid the Germans in securing the best peace terms.

Haimhausen's attachment to the German peace commission in the capacity of secretary was scarcely less welcome, but it was tolerated by the American commissioners for the reason that his familiarity with the issues might make him useful and his connection with the operations of the German embassy here was less than that of his principal.

Our own Diplomatic Corps has been in somewhat of a tangle in spots; probably one of the most embarrassing diplomatic tangles in the history of the American service. The whole situation arose over the expressed intention of Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page to resign from the diplomatic service and his later reconsideration of that intention. President Wilson, desiring to have private Brand Whitlock in the diplomatic service, and at the same time avoid any slight to the wishes of Ambassador Page as in a peculiarly difficult position.

During the period of the war the health of the wife of Ambassador Page, then in Rome, became so impaired that it was deemed advisable that she return to the United States for indefinite stay. Ambassador Page then expressed to President Wilson his desire to retire and, it is reported, was asked to remain in his post until the war had been concluded.

AMBASSADOR PAGE RESIGNED OFFICIALLY. Ambassador Page, being extremely desirous of furthering the good relations between Italy and the United States, and having done so much to achieve his greatest ambition, did remain in the mission, doing much toward bettering the understanding between the two peoples and governments. On conclusion of the armistice, however, rumors were heard in Washington and in later months reiterated during the sessions of the Peace Conference, that Ambassador Page had resigned.

As a matter of fact, he only reminded the President of his previously expressed desire, and President Wilson while in Paris immediately asked him to take the post at Rome, it being presumed, however, that time would be taken to pick a successor to Mr. Page in Rome before the formal resignation actually was transmitted. During the session of the Peace Conference, when President Wilson was strenuously resisting the claims of Italy to Fiume, and when only American opposition made early agreements as to the future of the shores of the Adriatic impossible, it was reported in Paris that Mr. Page so radically differed with the President that he had forwarded his formal resignation to the President, and that the President had accepted it.

Mr. Page always has been firmly convinced that the Italians were acting well within the sphere of justice and prudence. Whether or not Mr. Page actually did resign at this juncture in spirit of disgust is not known, but in the Fiume question, it is known, he definitely saw the undermining of a great part of his work which looked toward closer relationships between Italy and America.

President Wilson in setting about to pick a successor to Mr. Page, whom he believed still desired to press out of the diplomatic service and return to his home in Virginia, is said to have approached Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Brussels, and definitely asked him to take the post at Rome. Mr. Whitlock, though desiring to become an ambassador in the American service, is reported to have indicated to the President that if there were any chance of the legation at Brussels being elevated to the status of an embassy he much preferred to remain in Belgium. Not because he did or does not desire to go to Rome, but he feels that greater good can be accomplished by him where others declare his greatest lifework has been accomplished, and where his close affiliation with Belgium people and officialdom enhances the possibility of future efficient service to Belgium as well as the United States.



JEANETTE COWAN.

President Wilson was favorably impressed with the idea of elevating the Belgian post to the ambassadorial position and so recommended to Congress Legislation looking to this end has been passed by the Senate and now rests with the House committee on foreign affairs, where favorable report is expected.

But, after President Wilson expressed to Mr. Whitlock his desire that he take the post at Rome, it is said Ambassador Page reconsidered his decision in regard to leaving Rome, he being fully cognizant of the fact that during the period, when arrangements might result from misunderstandings he could render year-around service to this country as well as Italy and help clear away the doubts and ill feeling that might arise as a result of the Fiume episode. He is said to have approached the President again, telling him he would remain in Italy, at which time he was informed of the President's proposal to Mr. Whitlock.

The President being confronted with a proposition of offering Mr. Page or Mr. Whitlock the post at Rome, the story goes now, according to the last reports on the subject, Mr. Page has formally resigned and Mr. Whitlock's friends, however, say positively that Whitlock will not be appointed Ambassador to Rome, but will continue at his post in Belgium. If the bill now before Congress raising the legation in Belgium to an embassy passes Whitlock will be the first American Ambassador to Belgium.

Willard Saulsbury, former Senator from Delaware, is being considered for Page's place, and his wife are now in London.

PRINCIPAL WILL GO WEDNESDAY

Have you heard it said that the President may go abroad again? I have. The way I heard it was that if the Senate tears and mutilates the matter up over there again, it looks now as though the President is actually going to get off at last on his speech making tour of the country in the interest of the league of nations. He plans to leave Washington Wednesday and will deliver his first address in Columbus, Ohio, next Thursday.

Accompanying the President will be Mrs. Wilson, Admiral Cary T. Grayson, Secretary Tumulty and a corps of secretaries and stenographers. Secretary Tumulty said the tour would "occupy" about twenty-seven days, "if the President can stand it," and return to Washington at 11 a. m. September 30. It is regarded as likely

that the President will reach the Pacific Coast in time to review the Pacific fleet at San Francisco, September 15.

Of course this means that the President will not be able to go to New York to greet Gen. John J. Pershing when he arrives there about September 2, as he had wanted so much to do.

Secretary Tumulty said the President felt that the speech-making tour was of greater importance and that possibly he would greet Gen. Pershing somewhere in the West, possibly at St. Louis, as the general plans to go to his old home in Missouri soon after returning from overseas.

Secretary of War Newton Baker will, therefore, probably be the head of the party that will welcome the great commander-in-chief of the A. E. F. when he first touches American soil once more. Others who will go have not yet been announced. It is too bad the President will not be in town for the parade of the famous First Division on September 16, which date the President has declared will be a holiday in the District.

It is going to be a big time here. In the President's absence, Secretary of War Baker, with Gen. John J. Pershing, probably will review the marching veterans from the stand in front of the White House.

The division marching here will be accompanied by its combat trains and the full personnel provided for a war-time division, based on the table of organization of the Expeditionary Forces.

It will be the first time such a unit has ever paraded in the United States. Other divisions, on their return to this country, have marched without their field trains and in many cases without artillery. The First, however, will have both.

PARADE TO BE LARGE

Arrangements have now been made by the War Department to have the combat train equipment and artillery gathered at New York to meet the division when it returns from overseas. The equipment there, including the necessary number of horses for machine gun units, artillery, officers' mounts, and field and combat trains, will be taken from outlying sections near New York. This will not be the identical equipment used by the division on the other side, it was announced, but will reproduce it in every respect.

An idea of the size of a division and the enormous amount of labor involved for such a parade as the one planned in Washington can be obtained from the number of men and animals in

an infantry brigade alone. In one infantry brigade, composed of two regiments and a machine-gun battalion, with a brigade headquarters detachment, there is an enlisted strength of approximately 8,000 men. The anti-aircraft division, which stretches for about five miles in single column, are approximately 1,500.

A combat division, equipped as the First will parade here, will be composed of two brigades of infantry, one brigade of artillery—three regiments—the field and combat trains of the three brigades, an ammunition train, a supply train, a sanitary train, a hospital and an ambulance train, and a headquarters troop, mounted.

In order to give Washingtonians and the thousands of outsiders a chance to witness modern equipment, one of the artillery regiments probably will be motorized, and instead of having the guns pulled by animals, the huge rifles of modern warfare will be drawn down Pennsylvania avenue by great tractors with caterpillar wheels.

There may be a number of tanks in the parade simply as an accompanying feature of the triumphal procession, although the tanks are grouped in units by themselves and are not included in the make-up of a division.

It is estimated that at least three

hours will be consumed in the division's passing a given point. Although no time has been set by the officials in charge of the parade, it is prophesied that the parade will march some time in the early afternoon. It will take hours for the whole division to form and get in position to fall in line at the Pennsylvania Monument for the passage up Pennsylvania avenue.

That the return of Gen. Pershing and the parade of the First will be events of more than local importance have already been shown this far in advance by telegrams to Washington hotels, reserving rooms in advance for the date of the parade.

PRINCE IS NOT BASHFUL

Messages have begun coming in from all sections of the United States asking for reservations. It has been prophesied that the Capital will take on the appearance of the city during an inauguration, and that thousands of out-of-towners will journey to the Capital to see the triumphal procession down Pennsylvania avenue.

I wondered at first if the President would be back from his tour in time for the prince's visit, but I hear now the prince will not arrive in Washington before the middle of November. Plans for the prince's reception in Canada extend well into that month. And they say now, girls, that the Prince of Wales is not bashful when he dances. A few months ago wide attention was given the story brought to this country by an American girl who danced with the prince in London, to the effect that he was "the most bashful young man she ever saw."

Miss Helen Drury, of Boston, the first unmarried girl to dance with the Prince of Wales after his arrival in Canada, says the story is "emphatically untrue."

Miss Drury danced with the heir to the British throne at the informal reception given to the prince at the Queen's Hotel in Halifax. Hitherto he had confined his dancing to married ladies. Miss Drury is a sister to Lady Beaverbrook of England. "Did I find him awkward?" said Miss Drury, repeating the question put to her. "I did not; he is one of the most charming men I ever met and a perfect dancer. And he was not shy, as has been asserted. He was perfectly at ease and talked quite a bit as he danced."

When the Prince of Wales sets foot in the United States, international diplomatic procedure holds that he shall be the personal guest of the head of the government, and not the guest of the nation, as many persons believe. For this reason the royal visitor and his suite will be housed in the White House, just as was done fifty-nine years ago when Prince Albert, then Prince of Wales, and later King Edward VII., visited President James Buchanan.

No mere Cabinet officer may invite the prince out to tea, or hold a reception in his honor, or otherwise extend to him the well-known brand of American hospitality. Only the President and the British Ambassador may go so far, though outside of Washington arrangements may be made for public or quasi-public entertainments in his honor.

WHITE HOUSE IS TOO SMALL

The White House is none too large for a single family, and it is admitted that the prince and his party may find their quarters less commodious than could be wished, but His Highness must make the best of things as he finds them. During the recent visit of President-elect Franklin and Madame Pessoa, of Brazil, the home of a resident of Washington was turned over to them during their stay here, and there are numerous homes of palatial size and ample in Washington the owners of which would be more than willing to have them occupied by the prince and his suite. This may not be done, however, without breaking a European precedent older than the Declaration of Independence.

Do you know, it seems to me that people the prince in general, is more interested in the coming of the Prince of Wales than the visit of the King of Belgium? Yet when

you sit down to analyze it, you can't help but wonder at it for the King of Belgium is a noble, heroic figure. It is because youth always interests everyone. The latest word regarding their visit is that King Albert and Queen Elizabeth will leave for the United States September 22, and that their intention is to remain here one month. At the American Embassy, however, it was said that the date of the departure of the King and Queen for America had not yet been decided. Cardinal Mercier, who will leave for the United States September 18 in company with Monsignor de Wachtel, his auxiliary bishop, and Prof. de Wulf, will remain here two months. Because of the absence of President Wilson from Washington next month, it is understood that the first visit to be made in this country by the veteran Belgian prelate will be to Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore. Cardinal Mercier will spend several days resting in New York after his arrival, and then will proceed to Philadelphia on which he will sail from Brest early in September.

It was announced at the Belgian Legation yesterday that the Cardinal would sail in company with the Belgian Minister and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, who are returning in Washington in time to make preparations for the visit of the King and Queen of Belgium (the fall of the year).

CLEMENCEAU MAY LECTURE

Georges Clemenceau, France's "Tiger," will come to the United States in the autumn to lecture. It seems that negotiations are under way with the Shubert management. One of their managers, Mr. A. T. Worm, said in regard to the matter: "The French Premier speaks English fluently, and is an American, it will be remembered, and he taught French in an American school about thirty years ago. To have one of the three big men who signed the peace treaty here to lecture is a rare opportunity. The French Premier will be one of the most important international events since the war."

Mr. Worm told how four theaters in Paris—the Champs Elysees, the Sarah Bernhardt, the Chatelet and the Palace—had been offered to the Messrs. Shubert for their Winter Garden production.

"Paris is anxious to see the New York Winter Garden girls," he said, "and also to see an American girl show as produced in New York. The fame of the Winter Garden productions has reached Paris and the city is really awaiting the arrival."

The latest fall visitor of note to come seems to be the Shah of Persia, who may come over here after he goes to Paris. I almost forgot the really truly (?) distinguished visitor now in this country—C. D. B. King—President-elect of Liberia, who arrived in New York Wednesday on the steamship Carmania on his first visit to the United States. After a short stay in New York he will come to Washington to pay his respects to President Wilson.

He was met down the bay by H. F. Worley, United States government Receiver of Customs and fiscal agent of Liberia, who represents the Department in receiving the president-elect.

HERE'S SOME REAL GOSPEL

Now for some real gospel, as told that Katherine DuBois and Blake Gordon are going to be married in October some time.

CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX.

Nothing Like This for Gray Hair

It's just the loveliest and dearestest way in the world to relieve yourself of all gray hair and to look as young as you can and gray hair is a thing that you don't want. It's a thing that you don't want. It's a thing that you don't want. It's a thing that you don't want.

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